

# FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. IX.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

NO. 28.

## A GREAT READER.

That is What Arp Says of Late Simon Richardson.

HAS BEEN READING HIS BOOK

Bill Knew the Good Old Plan and Admired Him—Some of His Good Work.

I have not found more entertaining reading in a long time than the "Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life," being the autobiography of Dr. Simon Peter Richardson. For fifty years he was on the go from Dalton to Brunswick and all the intermediate country. He knew more people and was known by more than any man of his day. He was original, unique, fearless, honest in his convictions and ready at all times to maintain them. He never complained, never shirked a duty, traveled thousands of miles on horseback and sometimes on foot, crossed swamps and forded streams at his peril, was fed and sheltered by the poor. What faith, what zeal, what diligence, and all for what—a sense of duty and his love for the Master and the Master's work. No earthly reward was gained or expected for he and his family often suffered the pinnacles of poverty and even the calamity of having his house burned and all his furniture and his wife and children had to sleep in the barn upon the cotton seed.

But he never faltered and was always aggressive. He fought a good fight and kept the faith. He would have succeeded in any of the learned professions and acquired both fame and fortune, for he had great mental force, quick perceptions, personal magnetism and was a holy terror to evil doers.

Mr. Lucien Knight has reviewed the little book with charming and truthful words. As he says, there is not a page but shows the genius, the faith and the humility of the man. He was not bound through prejudice or early training to any creed, but made his own and even dared to impugn the inconsistencies of John Wesley. His antipathy to Calvinism was intense. The idea of mankind being responsible for Adam's sin shocked him and he would have stricken the words "original sin" and "total depravity" from every creed and prayer book. The doctrine of lost infants provoked his bitterest sarcasm.

But these things are not in the book to any invidious extent and it contains but one sermon, and that is in the appendix. The charm of the book is the recital of his experience as an itinerant—the lights and shadows of a busy life and his mingling with the great men and ministers of the olden time, for he was side by side with such men as Judge Longstreet, Bishops Pierce, Faine, Andrew, Capers, Soule and Kavanaugh, with Drs. Boring, Means, Parks, Evans, Anthony and Glenn, with Leveck Pierce and Allan Turner and in natural mental power and pulp force he was their peer. The book will make you weep and laugh by turns. Relating his first experience in 1840, when he left Dublin for his circuit, he says: "That night I was sad as the grave, for I had just waked up to the realities of my situation and felt conscious of my inability to meet the expectation of the church. After supper I went out in the dark to pray, kneeling in the corner of the fence. The dogs found me and I was forced to get on top of the fence. From there they chased me to the shed that was built over the potato banks. The barking of the dogs aroused the boys and they came running with a torch, shouting 'We've got him. We've got him!' supposing that I was the same negro who had been stealing their potatoes. They soon escorted me to the house, amid convulsions of laughter, and the young lady thought I was intensely green."

He refused to administer the sacrament to any one who sold or drank whiskey. At a revival once a church member, who was well off but very stingy, began to shout with great vehemence, and Simon Peter stopped his exhortation and peremptorily ordered him to stop or leave the church for no man had any right to shout who had not paid his quarterage. During reconstruction days a federal captain forbade him to preach unless he would pray for the president. "And so I prayed that the Lord would take out of him and his allies the hearts of beasts and put in them the hearts of men or remove them from office. The captain never asked me again to pray for the president. I have never been convinced that we did any wrong in succeeding or fighting, and I can see no good reason now why we should not do it again." Speaking of original sin, he says: "Mr. Wesley declares that all the children are born under the displeasure of God and are subject to spiritual, natural and eternal death. This to me is a horrible doctrine. Speaking of revivals, he says: "A revival is a solemn farce that does not produce a radical reformation. Faith without works is a low form of Calvinism that has quietly stolen into Methodism and paralyzed her power."

When the earthquake of 1886 came the doctor was preaching at a camp meeting and says: "The people became much alarmed and we had no trouble in getting mourners to flock to the altar."

He—So you won't marry me?  
She—No; let us remain friends.—Boston Globe.

A Campbellite preacher got into a doctrinal controversy with Simon Peter, in Augusta, and Dr. Landrum took it up. Simon Peter says: "Brother Landrum is a very lovable man and a very popular preacher, but in his sermon he is like a pig in a china shop. He used invectives and personalities and took in atholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Jews and stirred up the town. He sent me a note and two of his sermons. I replied that I was running fire down at St. James and had no time to look after his water-works, but when my revival closed I would take him in out of the wet and hang him on the fence to dry, then set him afire and take him into the Methodist church."

But this is enough of the book. Those who expect to read it would not like for me to anticipate too much. We had the good doctor stationed here for two years and it was always a pleasure to meet him and converse with him, for he was great of heart and great of mind. I never heard him say a foolish thing, and hardly ever make a commonplace remark. He was a profound thinker and his terse, vigorous expressions reminded me of Boswells Johnson.

I see that Dr. Robins has edited the book and that it is published at Nashville by the Methodist house, but I do not know the price. It is a good reading from the preface to the end.

Two Mississippi girls have challenged those Alabama girls to answer the following Bible enigma. It is a good one and kept me pondering for a day or two. I can't neglect the children and this enigma will perplex the preachers, too. I have lost or mislaid the verse sent to me, but the following is in substance the same:

God made Adam out of dust,  
But in His wisdom made me first;  
He made my body all complete,  
But gave me neither hands nor feet,  
Nor living soul in me did dwell,  
Nor was I doomed to heaven or hell;  
But later on old Adam came  
And gave me what is still my name,  
And later still God chose to give  
A living soul in me to live.  
In course of time He did reclaim  
That soul and left me just the same  
As when first made—without a soul,  
And now I roam from pole to pole,  
A boon to man, though out of sight,  
For in my death I leave him light.—  
Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

**Rough Rider Shoots an Editor.**  
William A. Bell, of Bell Rapids, who was the only South Dakotan in Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, shot and wounded Editor O'Heron, of the Platteville Herald, who had criticized a speech Bell made at Platteville, while accompanying his old commander through the State.

**Fatal Explosion in a Bohemian Mine.**  
An explosion occurred at the Frisch Gneiss Mine at Dux, Bohemia. Thirty-five persons were killed and fifteen injured.

**Prominent People.**  
John Brisson Walker, of New York City, recently ascended Pike's Peak to a height of 14,000 feet in an automobile.

Frank Stockton, who began life as an engraver, and abandoned his trade for literature, is now a feeble old man. It is hard to believe that he is sixty-six years of age.

The Prince of Wales has just had built for himself an automobile for use at shooting parties. It is cleverly arranged for the carrying of guns and ammunition.

**Hobson Arrives From Philippines.**  
Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimack fame, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the Philippines by the steamship Empress of India, where he has been inspecting the reconstruction of the Spanish warships sunk at Manila Bay.

**Must Arbitrate For All Miners.**  
Officers of the United Mine Workers say they will not consent to arbitration in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania unless the differences in all the mines are considered together.

**Labor World.**  
The mines of the Yukon district, Alaska, employ 5280 men who receive an average wage of \$1 an hour.

Laborers are so scarce in Switzerland that they have to be imported not only from Italy, but from Bohemia and Silesia.

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods has issued a union label, which is placed on all work done by them.

The number of operatives in the hard coal industry of Prussia, during the first half of the year was 364,980, or 27,177 more than in 1899.

**TWENTY PERISH IN COLLISION.**  
British and German Steamers Collide and Both Sink.

Liverpool (By Cable).—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn collided in Cardigan Bay and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

The Stormarn cut the Gordon Castle in twain in a dense fog. The Gordon Castle sank immediately, her boilers exploding.

**A Choice.**  
He—So you won't marry me?  
She—No; let us remain friends.—Boston Globe.

## BOER ARMY IS SCATTERED

General Roberts Reports That Only Marauding Bands Remain.

Government Receives Offers For Mining Rights Which Will Pay Large Part of Cost of War.

London (By Cable).—General Roberts cables from Nelspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad, not far from Komati Poort, the frontier station, as follows:

"Of the 3000 Boers who retreated from Komati Poort before the British advance from Macledodorf 700 have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions, and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati River and to be occupying spurs of the Lebombo Mountain, south of the railway.

"A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their long Tom and field guns have been destroyed, and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Doornberg."

The manifesto of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Member of Parliament for West Birmingham, has been issued to his constituents. He says:

"Our opponents assert that we deliberately provoked a war for which we had no preparation. The first statement is untrue and the second is greatly exaggerated. The war was forced on us by a sudden invasion, while the negotiations, conducted with the greatest moderation on our part, were proceeding."

Mr. Chamberlain then reviews the causes of the war briefly, and the "immense and successful exertions of the War Office," at considerable length. In ending, he says that to return the Unionists to power would mean to preserve the fruits of victory, which otherwise would be thrown away.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in the course of his manifesto to the electors of East Lothian and Roxburgh, says that the Boers base a hope that the war in South Africa may be fruitless to the victors on the possible advent of the home rulers to power.

The Standard says it understands that the British Government has already received offers for underground mining rights in the Transvaal which will go a long way toward meeting the cost of the war.

## HOSTILITIES RESUMED IN LUZON.

General Young Met With Resistance and Called For Reinforcements.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A report on the situation in the Philippines was received by the War Department from General MacArthur. He says that the Filipinos have renewed active operations in many parts of the island of Luzon and that in Bataan Province General Young has met with such resistance that he has called emphatically for additional troops. This demand has been complied with, but the disturbance continues.

It appears from General MacArthur's dispatch that the greatest activity prevails in the Laguna Province, where a heavy engagement has occurred between the troops of the Fifteenth Infantry and the insurgents.

The officers here consider the renewal of hostilities the last effort of Aguinaldo to oppose American occupation, and the spreading in the Philippines of the report that the United States troops were being withdrawn, which report is based on the sending of troops to China.

## BOY ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

The Jury Was Not Certain as to the Cause of His Father's Death.

Fresno, Cal. (Special).—For two days the Criminal Court was occupied with the trial for murder of young Fred Hines, thirteen years old, who poisoned his father because of the man's cruelty to him and his little brother. The jury acquitted the boy.

The father drank to excess, and after the mother's death a year ago his temper became unbecomable. He became cruel to the boys and Fred determined to be free from him. So with the assistance of a cousin, about his own age, he put poison in his father's coffee, causing severe illness. Whether the man died from this or from heart disease was not established, and it was this doubt, joined to the boy's previous good character, that saved him from conviction.

## Monument to General Lee.

The people of Fort Wayne, Ind., dedicated to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him, and dedicated the principal city park in honor of the dead hero. The ceremony occurred under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion, and William J. Bryan was the principal orator of the occasion. His address was non-partisan.

## Connecticut Democratic Ticket.

The Democrats of Connecticut have placed in nomination a State ticket, and selected Presidential electors. The ticket is as follows: For Governor, Samuel J. Bronson, of New Haven; Lieutenant-Governor, Cyrus G. Beckwith, of New London; Secretary of State, James P. Woodruff, of Litchfield; Treasurer, Edward C. Pinney, of Stafford; Controller, William L. Huntington, of East Hartford.

## FIRST CLASH IN STRIKE

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured in the Schuylkill Region.

STATE TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

Many Shots Are Exchanged Between Deputy Sheriffs and Miners in Shenandoah—Striker Sent to a Little Girl Are Killed—Militia Sent to the Scene of Disturbance—Mr. Mitchell's Manifesto

Shenandoah, Penn. (Special).—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal miners' strike was inaugurated came suddenly and unexpectedly here Friday. In a conflict between deputy sheriffs and strikers two persons were killed, seven miners were injured and five of the posse, including two mine officials, were wounded. Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill County, called upon Governor Stone to send troops to aid him in keeping the peace. His request was granted.

Superintendent Adam Boyd, Inside Foreman Foley and Breaker Bosses James and William Mitchell, of Indian Ridge Colliery, were returning from work when they were met at the Lehigh Valley station by a mob with sticks and stones.

The mine officials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious after one of its number was shot, and attempted to close in on the officials. The latter ran up Lloyd street to O'Hara's stable, where they were imprisoned for two hours. The mob threatened to burn the stable, but Sheriff Toole, with twenty deputies, arrived and dispersed it, and the mine officials returned to their homes.

The Sheriff then took the posse to Indian Ridge Colliery and escorted some workmen up Centre street. As they again neared the Lehigh Valley station the mob of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians, men, women and children, hurled stones at the deputies, and a shot was also fired from a saloon.

The deputies then opened fire. They hastened toward Main street, in the meantime firing over 500 shots, the mob hurling missiles of all kinds. The Shenandoah Council held a meeting and passed resolutions calling upon the Governor to send militia. It also decided to enforce martial law. Special officers were sent out to order saloon keepers to close their places and to keep them closed until peace was restored. It was also decided to prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition, etc. The Council also swore in the members of the fire companies and other citizens to aid in restoring order.

## MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Governor Stone Responds to the Urgent Solicitation of the Sheriff.

Harrisburg, Penn. (Special).—Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out by Governor Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill mining region.

This action was taken after a conference between the Governor, Adjutant-General Stewart and General Gobin on the urgent solicitation of the Sheriff, the Borough Council of Shenandoah and many prominent residents of that locality. General Gobin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade. He has established his headquarters at Shenandoah.

The organizations which have been selected for strike duty are the Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth regiments, Battery C, of Phoenixville; Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, and the Third Brigade Headquarters.

## MR. NIFESTO BY MR. MITCHELL.

He Says the Real Struggle Is Between Miners and Railroads.

Hazleton, Penn. (Special).—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America and leader of the striking coal miners, in an open letter to the public says that the mine workers recognize as their real opponents these nine railroads: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Erie Railroad and New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Company, and New York, Ontario and Western Railway.

## Spring Lake Swept by Fire.

Swept by a northeast wind a fire in Spring Lake, N. J., destroyed three hotels, including the Monmouth House, eight cottages and eight stores. The property loss, estimated at \$350,000, will be swelled considerably when the value of personal effects destroyed is computed by the owners. The insurance on the buildings aggregated about \$275,000.

## Corn Crop Safe From Frost.

The corn crop in the West is now out of danger from frost.

Falcon Island, in the Pacific, which was thrown up some years ago and gradually washed away till in 1898 it could not be seen, has been discovered again by the British cruiser Porpoise. It now looks like a whale's back and stands nine feet out of water, with the sea breaking over it so that it forms a serious danger to navigation.

## THE NEWS, EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.  
General Randall reported to the War Department that general health conditions at Cape Nome were much improved.

Former Secretary of State John Sherman placed on record a deed copying to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary E. McCallum, his handsome marble front lawn and his adjoining property in K street.

Use of the United States mails has been denied to the promoters of end- less chain schemes.

The War Department has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the bodies of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China.

The Mexican Ambassador communicated to the State Department an expression of the deep regret of President Diaz and the Government and people of Mexico over the disaster at Galveston.

## Our Adopted Islands.

Governor General Wood returned to Havana, Cuba, from Santa Clara, where he found the country perfectly quiet. The prospects for the sugar crop are magnificent.

During the previous week forty Filipinos were killed. One American was killed and three were wounded and two were captured.

In the election of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention the Nationalists, anti-annexationists, triumphed in the Province of Havana.

The recent storm destroyed the light-houses and lightships along the south coast of Cuba. They are to be rebuilt forthwith.

The Philippine Commission contemplates spending \$1,000,000 to improve Manila Harbor.

## Domestic.

In the burning of Henry Rosen's junk warehouse at Toledo, Ohio, John Gallagher, fire captain, was killed, and ten were injured. The accident was caused by falling walls.

To protect Galveston, Texas, against a repetition of the recent disaster, a dike around the city is recommended.

General John Alexander McClelland, one of the best known Northern Generals of the Civil War, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., after a long illness due to a general breaking down of the system from old age.

John Markle, representing the greatest coal-mining firm in the world, and President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union, debated the strike issue at Hazleton, Penn.

The insane partner of Hatch & Foote, Wall street brokers, Charles Benjamin Foote, died at his summer cottage at Oceanic, N. J. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Foote never knew of the failure of his firm, caused by his own wild speculations.

Harry O. Dell, thirty-five years old, a professional forger, was arrested at Millbrook, N. Y., and is said to be wanted in twenty different places for swindling banks.

It was announced that the Swedish Government would place a loan of \$10,000,000 in the United States.

The presentation of tablets to the battleships Kearsarge and Alabama took place at Portsmouth, N. H.

Benjamin Cross, an insane man, set fire to his frame house, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was burned to death in it.

Murder is believed to be the cause of the death of Christopher Elchele, an old jeweler, of New York City. His wife is under arrest.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1618 enlisted men, 107 cabin passengers and \$1,200,000 in treasure.

Otto Klamm is under arrest at Newport News, Va., charged with being implicated in the smuggling of a lot of French cognac, gin and cigars from the German steamship Albano, from Hamburg.

Peter Hartman, a farmer, of Burkett, Ind., was dragged into an alley in Chicago and killed by thugs.

With the thermometer at twenty degrees above zero snow fell at Neguene, Wis.

It was said in Philadelphia that the short coal supply in Europe would cause the strike to be felt there.

Frank Maurer, a riveter who was working on the battleship Alabama, at Cramp's shipyard, in Philadelphia, was instantly killed by a heavy bar of iron falling on him. The accident was caused by a derrick rope breaking.

Life insurance experts estimate that New York companies will have to pay out for loss of life in Galveston alone \$10,000,000.

Juda A. Fieze, a girl of sixteen, called by artists for whom she posed "the most beautiful child in New York City," died from morphine poisoning.

## Foreign.

A letter from the Transvaal printed in the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, warns Germans against emigrating thither.

Forty of the passengers and crew of the Egyptian mail steamer Char- kieh, wrecked on the island of Andros, were drowned.

Mr. Griseom, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, demanded of the Porte the release of an Armenian who is a naturalized American citizen.

The grand manoeuvres of the French army were held at Chartres, 97,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—parading before President Loubet.

An Imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Sheng as peace negotiators for China.

## A TRAGEDY IN PIGEON LIFE.

The Mother Bird Watched Over the Nest in Which Her Young Had Burned.

There was a tragedy enacted at the recent Dearborn street fire where four women lost their lives witnessed by none of the thousands that stood horror-stricken as they saw men and women climbing to safety along narrow ledges of the building front. In a recess at one end of the large, overhanging cornice was a pigeon home. The father and mother birds were driven from their posts by the heat and smoke, but the three nestlings perished.

After the firemen had stopped work and the excitement had died down, the parent pigeons came back to seek their young. The heat had lapped up the straw and sticks of which the nest was built, and their young were mere crisps. Toward evening the mother bird began flying over the ruins. She circled for a time, and finally landed on the roof of the wrecked building. Soon she was joined by her mate. They seemed greatly puzzled at the change the fire had wrought. The heat had melted the joints of the galvanized iron cornice, which hung in great strips over the windows of the top story. The pigeons looked over the wrecked cornice, ducking their heads and appearing to talk about their loss.

The father bird flew away, but the mother remained. Finally she plucked up courage enough to fly to the top of the upper story window near her nest her mate. Then she sidled along to the stone ledge at the bottom of the wrecked cornice. She stretched her head toward her burned home, and then, as if frightened at what she saw, flew to the roof again. Soon the father bird joined her. After a sorrowful conference the mother bird again dropped to the stone ledge. She was encouraged by her mate, and crept along to the recess in the corner of the cornice. Her mate followed, and together they viewed their dead offspring.

The mother bird crept timidly into the nest of embers. She even tried to cover her dead nestlings. The father bird seemed to tell her to come away. Here another sad conference was held, and after comforting his mate, the father pigeon flew away.

Not so with the mother. She kept her vigil into the night, and was still at her post above her wrecked home and dead nestlings when the day closed on the scene of destruction.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## The Shirt-Sleeves Man and Others.

We have received from a Russian lady in Dusseldorf an earnest entreaty to touch a matter which has deeply stirred cosmopolitan society in that town. "German ladies," she writes, "are chocked when a gentleman rolls up his sleeves when playing tennis, or if they have the top button of their shirt undone." And then she asks what we think of a "German lady sitting at dinner who received a new pair of brown boots and immediately pulled off her old leathers, and pulls on the newly-purchased goods?" We confess to being shocked.—London Globe.

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